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WHY BAMBERGER?

The issue in the present campaign for the election of a United States senator is largely one of choice between personalities.

Do the people of Utah wish to be represented in the senate at Washington by Ernest Bamberger, a wealthy young man of agreeable presence but possessing no particular qualifications and without training in statecraft?

Or, do they prefer to return Senator William H. King, whose wide experience in legislative affairs and great ability have placed him in the front rank among our national leaders?

It is an issue of Untried Mediocrity versus Demonstrated Ability; a Bulky Bank Account, largely inherited, versus Mental Merit and Self-made Success.

WHY BAMBERGER?

The plea by the Republican campaign managers for votes for Bamberger as a vindication of Senator Reed Smoot's record of twenty years' service in the congress of the United States is like the drowning man reaching for a straw. Senator Smoot was the candidate of the Republican party in the campaign two years ago, and the vote he received in that election evidenced the confidence of the people of Utah in him and his work. But he is not the candidate now, and it is the merest camouflage to tie the Bamberger candidacy to his coat tail.

WHY BAMBERGER?

Likewise, the appeal of Bamberger managers to Republican voters for party regularity is a confession of unfitness and lack of popular appeal in their candidate. Cramped through the Republican convention by a narrow margin by a combination of gag rule, political deals and trickery, the Bamberger nomination proved to be a dud. Many party leaders throughout the state had refused to stand hitched to his machine, and the great mass of independent voters in his party were in a state of apathy. The S. O. S. was sent to Senator Smoot to come out and save Mr. Bamberger. It was a magnanimous thing for him to leave his manifold duties in Washington and come to the rescue, inasmuch as it is generally understood that the "gang," as they pridefully call themselves, who sponsored the Bamberger candidacy have been the principal snipers in the party at the senior senator for many years. The senior senator in his opening address at the Orpheum in Salt Lake City promised to take Mr. Bamberger under his wing and see that he was given a place upon the Claims Committee of the senate if elected. A self-bottomed candidate would have been humiliated to be thus tagged as a man-Friday even before he is elected, but Mr. Bamberger seems to enjoy the reflected power of his party's leader.

WHY BAMBERGER?

The tariff is, likewise, not an issue in Utah at this time. Whatever may be the merits of the Fordney-McCumber bill so far as western industries are concerned, that act has already been passed by congress and is out of the way. The law as enacted contains a flexible provision by which the President may increase or decrease the rates of duty as conditions may vary from time to time so that the protection afforded by the law may be kept in harmony with changed conditions without requiring a general revision or amendment of the tariff. In all probability, no tariff bill will be brought into the senate for vote in the next ten years at least, regardless of what party may be in power.

WHY BAMBERGER?

SUICIDE.

Doctors are more apt to resort to suicide than members of any other profession. This is revealed by the latest suicide records, which show doctors at the head of the list among professional men.

Discussing this in American Medicine magazine, Dr. S. Dana Hubbard of New York City reaches the conclusion that occupational strain is greatest in the medical profession.

A physician is in constant danger, dealing with diseases in their most advanced stages, especially the incurable kind.

An unthinking public overlooks this meritorious service. You never heard of a doctor backing out of a case because he fears the malady, however dread. A lesson in courage and self-sacrifice for the good of humanity.

In proportion to numbers engaged in the profession, the suicide rate among doctors in 1921 was not much higher than among lawyers.

Suicides last year totaled 86 doctors and 57 lawyers. But there are many more doctors than lawyers.

Both professions require courage and the will power of endurance. They have this in common: years of costly education, then years of comparative inactivity, sitting around waiting until they have a paying business built up.

Forty-five seems to be the average age of suicide. Hence it must be the danger year, the blackest hour that comes just before the dawn of success.

At 45 man is beginning to grow weary, after years of dogged effort, and is apt to become discouraged unless constantly on his guard. Discouragement brings brooding. And brooding may result in the fit of temporary insanity in which most suicides occur.

The suicide ignores the lesson of countless centuries, this being the lesson: There is always a way out of any trouble. No trouble endures for good. Luck changes as surely as the ocean tide turns.

The suicide is like a man who, at 4 in the morning, gives up hope that the sun ever will rise again.

A mighty lesson for all of us, this truth, that it is always blackest just

before dawn. It is part of the wisdom we have inherited from the past. And it is eternally true.

DEATH.

People on the average now die at 55. And the duration of human life averages eight years longer than it was 20 years ago.

This good news comes from Dr. E. H. Emerson of Columbia University. He makes great promises for the future.

Don't expect too much.

The AVERAGE human life has been lengthened—largely by cutting the death rate among children, especially babies. But among people who reach maturity, death still comes at about the same age as in the old days.

DANGER.

British India reports that 19,396 of its residents were killed by snake bite last year. About 3,400 others were eaten by wild beasts. Disease-bearing jungle insects killed many times more than snakes and wild animals combined.

This makes the simple life of the wilderness less attractive. However, on a population basis, autos in America are more deadly than the snakes and beasts in India. More highly civilized we become, the more dangerous life is.

PROSPEROUS.

Robert Capone, owner of the March Hare tea room in Boston, gets an order for a 50-plate banquet for college sorority girls. They change their minds. Capone is "stuck with the eat."

He goes out to round up 50 starving unfortunates in Boston parks. The offer of a free meal lures only 15. Hundreds of others, solicited, yawn as they bask in the sun and say they are so full already that they couldn't eat another mouthful.

A year ago, Capone would have been mobbed by hungry men. It's just one more indication that Old Man Hard Times is crawling back into his coffin.

A paper clothes bag that is transparent and moth proof is on the market.

China has the world's highest death rate from contagious diseases.

ABOUT THIS, THAT AND T'OTHER

By D. J. G.

If I were the owner of a store in the business section of Ogden I should dislike to see the red lines painted upon the curb which announce to the world, "No Parking Here." I should be afraid that shoppers who come to town in automobiles would get peeved upon seeing the red markings and would go some place else where they could park.

Of course some business houses must have facilities to load their delivery cars, but there are other stores with "No Parking" signs in front of them and these have alleys in which they could do their loading, thus providing more space for parking. And Ogden needs plenty of parking space. Any observer of the situation here on Saturday knows what a flock of automobiles comes in from the agricultural district.

A trade monthly tells the story of a Los Angeles merchant who was crowded from the business center by the high rents. He thought he was done for as he moved to the outskirts of the town. But he had friends and he advertised. And lo and behold, he does as much business in the low rent district as he did in the high rent district. Why? Because he called attention to the fact that there was plenty of parking space at his new store. His customers—and nearly all had automobiles—drive to him, store, park and shop without trouble. They couldn't do it in the high rent section.

Salt Lake had a one-hour parking ordinance. It meant that shoppers who came to the business section in automobiles could not leave their cars parked against the curb for more than one hour without facing arrest. When the motor shoppers, however, began to do their trading in Sugarhouse instead of in Salt Lake, there was a great rush on the part of the business men to get the time limit extended another hour. There are lessons in these incidents.

Signing himself "A Cave Man," a resident of Five Points writes to this column about the cave northeast of Five Points and its discovery two years ago as follows:

"On June 14, 1920, a party consisting of a number of residents of Five Points made a trip after working hours to the so-called cave, existence of which previously having been known to a number of the Ogden people. The cave, located in what is locally known as Garner's canyon, has its entrance about half way up in the face of a cliff on the north side of the canyon. The mouth of the cave looks up towards the sky at an angle of about 45 degrees. To reach the entrance ascent must be made up its perpendicular rock wall. The entrance is about 25 feet above the level of the canyon. At the time of the above mentioned trip, access could be had into about twenty feet of a very low tunnel. By breaking through a large stalactite and worm-like opening, a passage was made into the cave. The passage was not very large, but it was large enough to admit a mountain rat, we reached two small cavities which at the time of entrance were hung with some formations of silica deposits. These, however, were not as numerous as has been reported.

"Now as to publicity. As soon as word went forth, as matters spread from mouth to mouth, vandals inclined hoodlums proceeded to the spot, gained entrance and deliberately or otherwise clubbed the few hanging formations onto the floor of the two small cavities. Now Mr. Editor, why deceive the public? These mountains are scattered with just such crevices and fissures caused by pollution and water through the rock. The cave in worth a visit to anyone who happens in that locality, but not extensive enough to justify developing a campaign of publicity."

As William Jennings Bryan, who was here last week, stands upon the platform he gives the impression of perpetual tranquility and even temper. However, he sometimes shows petulance and irritation. During the Roosevelt-Taft-Wilson fracas, Bryan was sent to Ogden to campaign. He spoke at the Ogden theatre. Bryan had been having a pretty tough job, speaking night and day. His address took place about a o'clock and perhaps he was hungry as he launched into his talk for Woodrow Wilson, then little known.

The late Roy Noggle, who was killed in an airplane accident, was Ogden's only photographer who had the instincts of a newspaper camera man. He would go anywhere to get a picture. Noggle was retained to get a picture of Bryan as he harangued from the stage of the Ogden theatre. To do this Noggle had set up a fearsome flashlight apparatus and he had a decidedly long and hard look, but finally went on, his good start spoiled.

Bryan had just got warmed up to his subject. The stage was rather dark and he did not see Noggle with his apparatus lurking in the shadows, waiting for a climax. Finally Bryan reached a gesture, a "Zoom," said Noggle's flashlight machine. The whole audience was startled. So was Bryan. He stopped and gave Noggle a decidedly long and hard look, but finally went on, his good start spoiled.

One of the newspaper men went to Noggle and suggested that perhaps it would be better to take another picture as the one just taken might prove faulty. One would think that the sensation caused by the first flash would cause the photographer to hesitate. But he didn't. He moved his apparatus over to the other side and waited for another dramatic moment. When it came he let go again.

This last was too much for the Commoner's frazzled nerves. He stopped his address, turned around and rebuked Noggle. Noggle, who listened to him calmly and then proceeded to dismantle his apparatus. When Bryan again turned to his audience, Noggle was soon out of a way. Both pictures were fine. Whether the interruptions were to blame or his general tiredness, I don't know, but many Bryan admirers said his address that day was not up to his usual standard.

JAPANESE BANKERS SENDING OUT BONDS

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—The quotations of the 4 1/2 per cent Japanese sterling bonds in New York, which rose from 87 in February to 94 in August and the rate of exchange now around 48 compared with 50 some time ago, has resulted in a risk exportation of these securities by Japanese banks who find more profitable investments in state bonds which now yield 7 per cent. The sterling bonds were imported when their price was low and the exchange in favor of Japan.

Fills Her Dad's Job



When Congressman J. J. Mansfield of Texas became ill, his daughter Jacqueline, shown here, stepped into his office and ran it without a hitch. Now Mansfield's recovered and his daughter is his "right hand man."

MEN AND AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

By R. T. S.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—National prohibition headquarters here in Washington has been more than interested this week in getting the details of the methods employed to prevent a too free flow of liquor in New Orleans during the American Legion convention. It was an interesting experiment and it was found to work to very good advantage.

The bootleggers were enjoined. A writ of injunction was sued out against them in the federal courts. In brief, they were ordered to show cause why they should not be stopped from selling liquor during the period the young veterans of the world war were in town. The bootleggers couldn't show a very good cause why they should not be enjoined and so the injunction was granted.

It was directed against about a score of the best known bootleggers in the city. This list of the "elite" singled out for special attention in the courts was made up of offenders who had been arrested more than once for plying their illicit trade, or "profession," as the more excited "leggers" choose to call it nowadays.

The prohibition officials rightly concluded that another arrest and release on bail would not deter the bootleggers from unwanted activity during the legion convention. What would a hundred dollar fine mean to them at such a harvest time? So the idea of the injunction was evolved for under that the bootleggers caught selling liquor could be arrested for contempt of court, clamped in jail and kept there as long as the contempt was cared to hold them.

This was a new and somewhat drastic application of the rule of injunction and the necessity of the employment of that method of stoppage of the bootleggers is not apt to be lost upon the dry advocates in congress. The Volstead law soon is to be amended to provide for more severe penalties than those imposed. Of course the injunction could not stop the sale of liquor for the "dealers" enjoined peddled their wares through assistants. It did, however, close up some places where ordinarily liquor was sold to be had by crossing the palm with silver.

Verily the "government of injunction" makes strange bedfellows. Washington has been speculating for the last few days on still another phase of the prohibition question, due to the sweeping decision made in the federal courts in New York by Judge Hand, who held that transportation of liquor for beverage purposes by any ship of any nation coming within the three mile limit of the American shores would be a violation of the constitution.

The diplomats have been lifting their eyebrows a bit curiously and waiting to know if this means the warships of other nations as well as the merchantmen. A strict interpretation of the law, as they see it, would certainly include warships, for transportation, according to Judge Hand, is transportation, regardless of whether the flag be American or British or Norwegian. There is the likelihood, however, that warships would be regarded as coming under diplomatic immunity from all the ordinary laws of the land, even the Volstead act—for thus far there has been no real suggestion of stopping stores for the embassies and legations here, even if these stores contain beverage wines and liquors.

When the British cruiser Raleigh recently wrecked in northern waters, was in Washington last spring there was much entertaining on board and invitation to luncheon, dinner or tea, was a coveted bit of pastebread. Surely it would be less majestic if ever a toastmaster aboard a British ship should rise any say, "gentlemen, I give you the king." There is an old tradition that it is bad luck to drink a toast in water. Probably this superstition had its birth in the fertile brain of some enterprising wine agent. Most superstitions have a commercial beginning. It would seem that under prohibition there would have to be inaugurated some other custom than "drinking a toast," for that institution belonged morally and physically to the pre-Volstead age.

It would be difficult to imagine two more different types than Judge Walter F. George and the man he succeeds in the upper branch of congress, the late Tom Watson. Judge George is a man of quiet habits and quiet speech, and like Waters his processes of thought and speech run deep. The new senator from Georgia is likely soon to take rank with the leading lawyers of the senate. He will bring to that august assemblage a ripe experience on the bench, although he is but 44 years of age. After several years as solicitor general, he was made a judge of the superior court. Later he was elevated to the court of appeals and then to the supreme court of Georgia. He resigned recently from the latter court to resume the practice of law. The unexpected death of Senator Watson suddenly projected him into politics and he won the senatorial primary against Governor Hardwick virtually in a canter. Judge George is an experienced speaker of the house, Charles F. Crisp, was elected from south Georgia but died before he could take his place in the senate.

With the formal election of Judge George November 7 all hope of having Mrs. Felton take her place in the senate early for a day will have passed, because on and after that date Judge George will be the only person qualified to present the necessary credentials at the bar of the senate next December.

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NOISE MAY PROVIDE LIGHT FOR TRAFFIC

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The prospect of London being lit by the noise of its own traffic is suggested as the result of a new application of Piezo-electricity, a process by which sound is converted into power.

Piezo-electricity is the property possessed by certain crystals whereby they generate electricity when subjected to vibration. Two Cambridge undergraduates have harnessed this force to the needs of commerce, and use invention is being shown at the wireless exhibition here.

ITALY PURCHASES EMBASSY IN TOKIO

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—The Italian government, whose embassy here was destroyed by fire two years ago, has purchased the Austro-Hungarian embassy, one of the finest buildings of the city. The contents of the building were sold at auction, only the pictures, some of them quite valuable, being reserved. The Germans are still in their embassy, one of the grand old buildings of the city but with a much depleted staff. Of all the embassies, that occupied by the American representative is the least pretentious.

Plans for a new French embassy building to replace the present one are in the hands of architects in Paris and will be submitted to Paul Claudel, the French ambassador, by the first of the year.

The first three months of 1922 recorded outgoing products amounting to approximately 52,200,000 double centners (about 6,225,616 tons) and valued at some 50,300,000,000 marks. These figures do not include coal delivered on the reparations account. It drew living in a socialist

is noted that if coal were left out of consideration both for 1922, the amount of German exports for the first quarter of 1922 was 50,300,000 marks, much as was shipped out of the same period in the last year.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—"Made in Germany" has regained only about a third of the popularity it enjoyed in foreign markets before the war, according to trade estimates on the amount of exports during the first quarter of this year.

The old order is passing away, the new order is here. Christ Jesus is taking unto Himself His great power and beginning His reign. The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

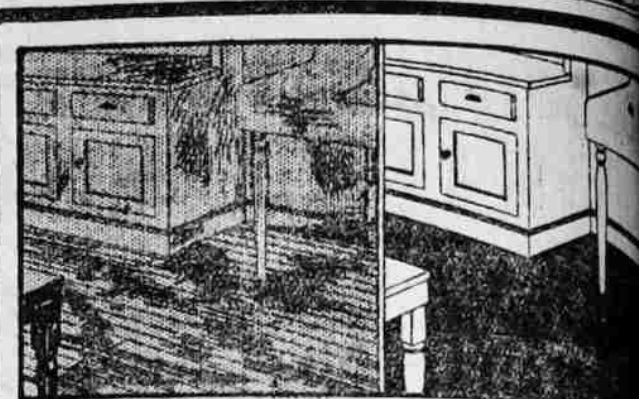
You can by no means afford to let business or pleasure or any person deprive you of the peace and benefits enjoyed by those who have investigated this timely and heart-cheering message. The sole object of this lecture is to bring to the people a knowledge of the dispensational truth now due to be understood.

You are cordially invited to hear

Mr. S. Toutjian, of New York, formerly of American College at Smyrna (lately devastated by the Turks) at the Junior High School Auditorium, Twenty-fifth and Adams avenue. Twenty-seventh street cars stop at the door.) Sunday, 7:45 P. M., October 29.

Judge Rutherford's book, "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," treats the above and a score of related subjects in detail. It cites hundreds of Scriptural proof texts, identifying them with present-day events, 128 pages, 25 cents. Send your order to Golden Age Bureau, 363 29th Street, Ogden.

No Collection Auspices International Bible Students Association Organized by the late Pastor Russell, Judge Rutherford, New York City Bar, President.



You Wouldn't Know the Old Floor--Paint Did It

Many a housewife has been surprised and pleased at the transformation a quart or two of Acme Quality Floor Paint has made on a kitchen floor, constant scrubbing which had been a wearisome task. At best, scrubbing bare wood floor gives but slight improvement in appearance, and no surface protection.



forms a hard, smooth, protective coating over the wood, which dirt can be easily wiped off. Acme Quality Floor Paint is easy to put on, dries quickly, is inexpensive, and comes in pleasing shades. Made for all inside surfaces to be walked on.

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